The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2274. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The Affairs of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Recent Arrests in Ireland---Extent of the Sedition.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 96 7-8@97.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. MYLIUS, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th ult., arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, the 26th inst.

She reports strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway at noon of the 20th, bringing abstract synopsis of President BUCHANAN's Message.

The steamer *City of Manchester* takes the place of the *City of Baltimore*, and was to sail from Liverpool for New-York on the 23d of December.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 16th. The Hon. BYRON WEBBER presided. The report showed that the total receipts of the Company on its capital account had been £367,679, and the expenditure £304,848, leaving a balance on hand of £62,440, against which there are various outstanding liabilities. Free shares, to the value of £76,000, had been issued to projectors, in the purchase of their original rights and privileges. The Chairman made a lengthy explanation of the condition of the Company's cable. It had been underrun for a distance of eleven miles from Ireland, and found perfect. The directors, for want of funds, were unable to carry on further operations. They had appealed to the government for a guaranty of 4½ per cent. on £350,000 of new capital with which to construct and lay a new cable, but no decision had been received. He urged upon the proprietors harmonious and energetic action as the only way to insure success, and moved the adoption of the directors' report, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the late electrician of the Company, called attention to the establishment of another Company for establishing telegraphic communication with America by means of a southern route, and having half of its capital subscribed. He had been instructed to state the conditions under which a fusion of the two companies might be effected. Several shareholders suggested that such a matter could not be entertained by the meeting, and the Chairman said that, pending the negotiations with the Government, the proposition ought not to be discussed. Mr. WHITEHOUSE withdrew the subject, and an adjournment until the general meeting in February was unanimously carried.

The London *Times*, taking for its text Mr. BUCHANAN's letter to the meeting in celebration of the capture of Fort Duquesne, comments on the desponding tone in which the President speaks of the future of the Republic, and brings into contrast the language of public men on the future prospects of England, who deem that England's evils are passing away, while the tone of American society indicates that those of the New-World are increasing.

The reform movement was progressing. JOHN BRIGHT had addressed another great meeting at Edinburg and at Manchester. A Reformer's Union had been formed by the Bright party.

An influential meeting of English shipowners had been held in London to take into consideration the ruinous condition of British navigation. Resolutions were adopted attributing the cause to the repeal of the Navigation laws, and an address to the Queen was adopted praying that the ships of non-reciprocating countries may be placed on as nearly as possible the same footing as British ships are placed in those countries.

In regard to the recent arrests in Ireland of the members of the Phœnix Club, the Cork *Constitution* says: "The treason was carried much further than was suspected. There were daily and nightly drillings. Pikes were manufactured, arms imported from America, and the use of them taught. The Government was not a minute too early in interfering."

A body of military and militia have been distributed through the western portion of the County of Cork, to prevent an insurrection.

The Belfast *Mercury* says there is little doubt that the Phœnix Club is entirely seditious, and made up of the dregs of Young Irelandism.

Seventeen persons had been arrested at Belfast, in addition to those at Cork.

The Government was expected to issue a special commission for the trial of the prisoners.

Mr. GURNEY, arrested by the Government for stealing the Ionian dispatches lately published in the *Daily News*, has been tried and acquitted.

The Protestant Alliance having memorialized Lord MALMESBURY to intercede with Rome in the case of the Jewish boy MORTARA, Lord MALMESBURY replied that, while the Government was indignant at the outrage, it did not think the interference of a Protestant Power would do any good after the failure of a Catholic Power like France.

A prospectus has been issued in London for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. The capital was fixed at £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 is to be first issued, the Indian Council having guaranteed five per cent. on that amount. The object of the Company is to carry out an extensive system of irrigation, particularly in the districts adapted to cotton.

The prospectus has also been issued of the Canada Landed Credit Company, with a capital of £200,000, the object being to encourage a flow of capital to Canada, by making advances on mortgages of lands.

The ship *Orwell*, from Melbourne, with £317,000 in gold, had arrived at London. The *West India* mail steamer had also arrived with £161,000.

The Government of New South Wales had deputed an agent to visit England and confer with the Colonial Office, in conjunction with other representatives of the colony, on the best means of establishing a mail service *via* Panama.

At a meeting held in Paris, for constituting the Suez Canal Company, it was positively stated that *bona fide* subscriptions had been obtained for the full amount of the capital.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that Count DE MONTALEMBERT has received a letter from Count DE CHAMBORD congratulating him on his independent attitude, and expressing deep sympathy for him as the head of the Bourbon dynasty.

The Paris Bourse had been heavy, but subsequently improved, and the Three per Cents closed at 70f. 85c.

The Bank of Holland reduced the rate of discount 1 per cent., making it 3 per cent.

The Spanish budget has been brought forward. The estimated expenditures amount to $1,760,000 under the estimated receipts.

The Italian correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "It is not easy to get authentic intelligence from Rome, Cardinal ANTONELLI having declared war upon the foreign correspondents, stopped their letters and threatened to turn them out of the city."

A letter from Turin states that the condition of Italy grows every day more serious. The impression is general that a political crisis is at hand. It is from a high source that rumors of a warlike tendency proceed. It is also believed that Piedmont is encouraged by the Tuileries.

The Venice correspondent of the *Times* says that, notwithstanding the inclement season of the year, men who were on a furlough have received orders to join their regiments in Lombardy and Venice, and notice has been issued that the military authorities desire to purchase horses for the cavalry and artillery. The necessary supplies were also being sent into the fortresses in Italy, so that, if the attack should be made on Austria, she will not be taken by surprise.

There were rumors at Frankfort of a new Austrian loan.

The Prince of Wales had returned to England from Berlin, taking with him the order of the Black Eagle, conferred on him by the Prince Regent of Prussia.

The Empress Dowager of Russia was suffering from a severe attack of hæmorrhoids.

A powerful party is said to have been formed among the nobility of Russia, to frustrate the Emperor's emancipation schemes. They have a project for diminishing the power of the Emperor and increasing that of the nobility.

Rumors of a ministerial crisis in Turkey again are current. It is believed that FUAD PASHA will be appointed Grand Vizier.

The Porte has addressed a circular to all the Turkish Legations, in consequence of the American frigate Wabash having passed through the Dardanelles in violation of the Treaty of Paris. The rule is laid down that the light vessels of war which are placed at the disposal of Legations are to be exempted, but these are to obtain a Turkish note of authorization to pass through the Straits.

The London *Times* in its leading article gives the details of the progress at Shanghae of Lord ELGIN and the Chinese Commissioners. The detention of the latter had been such as to confirm the belief that the Court of Pekin is resolved to carry out the provisions of the treaty with entire good faith.

The progress of the tariff negotiations already promises an early and satisfactory termination. There is every reason to anticipate that the vexed question of the opium trade will be settled upon a basis which will prevent its becoming the cause of future difficulties.

It is probable that the exportation of coined copper and reëxportation of rice will be legalized upon equitable terms.

Mr. BURR, the American Minister, was working harmoniously with the British Commissioner upon the tariff question.

THE LATEST.

The *Times* of Saturday, in its City Article, says:

The funds opened at lower prices on Friday, and soon exhibited a further tendency to depression, and finally closed at one-eighth below the official quotations. The weakness of the market was generally attributed to speculative realizations, capitalists at the same time being properly sensitive with regard to the effects to be apprehended from an absence of disposition to keep the demands of India and the colonies within reasonable limits. Money is in active demand, and the minimum rate in all quarters was 2½ per cent. At the Bank applications continue to increase. There were no gold operations at the Bank on Friday. Exchange with Hamburg is suddenly become much less adverse for that country, the difference in the week being about 2 per cent. Rumors of an approaching Russian loan have consequently become current. Silver is in active demand. The steamer of the 29th, for the East, will take out £324,000.

The Daily *News* (City Article) says:

The funds showed a drooping tendency, notwithstanding the purchases of Consols by one operator, to the extent of £100,000, and continued investments by the Government Broker. The market closed flat. The increased demand for money in the discount market threatened the introduction of new projects, and the drain of silver to the East excited discussion. Meanwhile the Bank returns show a further increase in the enormous unemployed resources of the Bank. In some other departments of the Stock Exchange, heaviness likewise prevails; but, considering the depression of Consols, the market for British Railway Stocks exhibits steadiness. A fall in the leading Canadian Railway Securities formed a feature of the day. Some Paris letters mention a report that a reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of France to 2½ per cent. is not improbable.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 57,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation, and 3,000 for export. All qualities of American were one-eighth of a penny higher, and the market was buoyant under an increased demand. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7⅞	7
Mobile	7⅞	6 15-16
Uplands	7⅞	6 15-16

The stock in port was estimated at 290,000 bales, of which 216,000 were American.

Some circulars quote the advance at one-sixteenth of a penny to one-eighth of a penny, chiefly on the inferior qualities.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market Indian goods were slightly higher. Yarns and cloths were tending upward without, however, any particular advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull, and sales trifling. Western, 19s.@20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@24s. WHEAT quiet, but steady; good white getting scarce; red Western, 4s. 6d.@5s. 3d.; white do., 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; Southern white, 6s. 6d.@7s. 3d. CORN dull, and quotations nominal; mixed, 26s.@27s.; yellow, 27s.@28s.; white, 30s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BOWLAND, ASHTA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote PROVISIONS dull. BEEF heavy, and quotations barely maintained. PORK dull, and all qualities slightly declined. BACON also dull. LARD firm, but quiet at 54s.@54s. 6d. TALLOW easier, but quotations unchanged; Butchers', 52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular quotes ASHES steady at 29s. 6d.@29s. 6d. for Pots and 31s. 9d.@32s. for Pearls. SUGAR dull, but steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull, but steady; Carolina 18s.@18s. TEA firm, but quiet. RUMS firm and scarce; common, 4s. 9d.@4s. 6d.; medium, 7s.@10s.; fine, 13s.@15s. American TAR, 14s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s. QUERCITRON BARK, Baltimore, 6s. 3d. COD OIL, £30 10s.@£31. SEAL OIL slow, and Pale at unchanged prices. For Linseed OIL there was a better demand, and it was selling at 29s.@30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Breadstuffs dull. English WHEAT was selling slowly, at a slight decline on all grades. White American, 40s.@42s.; red do., 36s.@40s. FLOUR, 20s.@24s. Inferior dull. Welsh rails £6 15s.; do. bar, £8 5s. Pig iron steady at 54s.@61s. @ 55s., deliverable on the Clyde. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE buoyant. TEA firm, with more inquiry; Congou, 11d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s. TALLOW quiet at 50s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES easier; New-York, £10 5s.; Boston, £9 15s. RICE quiet.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Dec. 18—The sales of COTTON for the week ending 14th, foot up 8,000 bales. The market opened with a declining tendency, but closed firmer. Stock at this port 69,000 bales: New-Orleans *fair ordinaire*, 105f. BREADSTUFFS very dull, with a declining tendency. ASHES dull, and quotations nominal. COFFEE firm. OILS quiet. RICE heavy: Carolina, 32f. SUGAR buoyant at an advance on all grades. LARD quiet at 72f. WHALEBONE and TALLOW are firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money was in more active demand. CONSOLS for account, 96⅞@97; BAR SILVER, 5s. 1⅝d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1¾d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3d. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £248,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market for American Stocks was quiet. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote: United States Sixes of 1867 and 1868, 103⅜@104½; do Fives, 95; Massachusetts Fives, 102@103⅜; Maryland Fives, 97; Pennsylvania Fives, 84; do. do. Bonds, 1877, 80⅜@87⅜; Illinois Central Shares, 32 discount; do. Bonds, 80@82; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, first mortgage, 92@94.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report an average business in State Stocks at unaltered prices. American railroad securities depressed.

United States 6 ₰ cents, '67-8	103 @104
UnitedStates 6 ₰ cents, Bonds, '80	103 @105
United States 5 ₰ cents	95 @ 95½
Alabama 5 ₰ cents	78 @ —
Kentucky 6 ₰ cents, '68-72	91 @ 93
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cents	103 @104
Maryland 6 ₰ cents	99 @ 99
Ohio 6 ₰ cents, '76	95 @100
Pennsylvania 6 ₰ cents	83 @ 85
Pennsylvania Bonds, '77	86 @ 87
Tennessee 6 ₰ cents	84 @ 86
Virginia 6 ₰ cents	87 @ 89
Virginia 5 ₰ cents	86 @ 88
Boston 5 ₰ cents	90 @ 92
Boston 6 ₰ cents	98 @ 94
Illinois Central Shares	34 @33 dis.
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Freeland, 1860	80 @ 82
Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent., 1869	84 @ 86
Michigan Central Shares	45 @ 50
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent., not convt., 1883	83 @ 85
New-York Central 7 ₰ cent. convt., 1864	91 @ 92
New-York Central Shares	84 @ 85
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent., convt., 1871	80 @ 86
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 2d mt. convt. 1859	81 @ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 2d mort., 1883	70 @ 72
New-York and Erie Conv. and Sinking Fund	40 @ 42
New-York and Erie Shares	15 @ 16
Panama Railroad Bonds	105 @106

The *Times* of Saturday says the Shares of the Illinois Central and New-York Central, respectively, have advanced, and quotes sales of Illinois Central 7s at 81; Michigan Sinking Fund, 86½; New-York Central 7s, 92 ex dividend; do. Shares, 78½; Erie Shares, 16⅜.

LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18—P. M.

Consols 96⅞@97 for account.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 18, P. M.

Cotton active; sales to-day, (estimated,) 6,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at quotations a shade higher than yesterday.

Breadstuffs continue dull, but are steady. There is more inquiry for good red wheat.

Provisions are dull.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The *America* sailed at 1:30 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Monday evening. Weather clear. Wind north.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the arrival of the British steamer *Cleator* we have the Kingston (Jamaica) *Journal* to Dec. 18. There is no news of importance. The botanic gardens at Bath had been destroyed by a flood, and the heavy rains in November had done considerable injury to property, and caused some loss of life, without, however, damaging the crops. The Governor had, in a message to the Legislature, again suggested the importance of mail communication with the United States. A correspondence on the subject is published.

REMOVAL.—The Rochester *Democrat and American* says that an Assistant Clerk of the Senate has been removed for the reason that he did not vote for the Republican candidates for Governor and Member of Congress at the late election. The "Assistant Clerk" in question is understood to be Deputy Clerk HENRY J. SICKELS, Esq., of Orleans County.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FAILURE OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Wreck of the Susan on a Coral Reef, Sixty Miles from Belize.

Arrival of the Passengers at Mobile in the British War-Steamer Basilisk.

FALSE REPORT OF A SUCCESSFUL LANDING

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The correspondent of the Associated Press sends the following, dated Belize, Honduras, Dec. 28:

The schooner *Susan* was wrecked on the Glovers, a coral reef, sixty miles from Belize, on the morning of the 16th. The passengers were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. Captain MAURY endeavored to charter another vessel to carry his passengers on.

Governor SYNNOTT tendered the British steamer *Basilisk* to convey the passengers to any Southern port of the United States. An American Captain circulated prejudicial reports, but the Governor chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation, and offered every assistance. The passengers will return to Mobile.

RETURN OF THE "EMIGRANTS" TO MOBILE

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan 1—P. M.

The British war steamer *Basilisk* arrived in Mobile Bay this morning from Belize, Honduras, with 100 shipwrecked passengers of the schooner *Susan*, who were taken aboard on the 20th by order of the Governor of Belize, and treated in a gentlemanly manner by the British officers.

The passengers have since arrived at Mobile. On landing a procession was formed, and the Nicaraguan flag hoisted. Capt. MAURY was called out, and made a speech to the crowd. There is much excitement.

FALSE REPORT OF A SUCCESSFUL LANDING.

Previous to the reception of the above dispatches announcing the failure of the Expedition, we received the following from the reporter for the Associated Press at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 1.

A sloop arrived here from Ruatan reports that the schooner *Susan* landed her passengers at Puerto Cabello, Honduras, and that they forthwith prepared to cross the country to Leon, Nicaragua. The arms had been abstracted from the arsenal at Leon, and are now in possession of the Democrats at Chinandega and Subtiaba, who are awaiting the advent of the Americans in order to declare against MARTINEZ.

CHAVES, a relative of Gen. VALLE, was at Oclalocal, on the confines of Nicaragua. All Honduras was ready, as were a large number of Democrats in Nicaragua, to unite with the Americans. Col. NATZMER had been sent forward by Col. ANDERSON in order to complete the political arrangements with the Leonese.

THE FALSE REPORT IN WASHINGTON.

Subsequent to the reception of the above false report by WALKER's friends in Washington, our Special Correspondent there telegraphed us as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The Fillibuster chiefs here are greatly elated over the news from the *Susan's* passengers, who, it is alleged, have landed at Porto Cabello, near Omoa, far out of the neighborhood of any fleet. Upon landing, says the report, they were met by news of an insurrection at Leon, and Colonel NATZMAR, second in command of the fillibusters, proceeded towards that place to make arrangements for the march across the country. It is supposed by WALKER's friends that two, certainly, and perhaps three, additional fillibuster vessels have arrived there before this. They do not expect to make any stay in Honduras, but in passing through it is supposed they will assist the people to overthrow the tyrant SANTOS GUARDIOLA.

The friends of WALKER here also affirm positively that the natives of all classes will be respected in person and property, by the fillibusters, and that manifestos will be scattered through the country, as they advance, proclaiming general amnesty, and declaring that their object is to restore peace to the country and open its abandoned wildernesses to settlement and civilization.

The Martinez Government is supposed to be now at Leon, where they have gone to meet Sir GORE OUSELEY. Leon is only a short distance from the Bay of Fonseca, and the latter place is two hundred miles from Porto Cabello. There is no British force in that vicinity on the Pacific. It is claimed that the Martinez Government will be "wiped out" immediately, and that a democratic Government, in the interest of the fillibusters, will be established.

Minister LAMAR, also arrived at Leon on the 30th of November, to meet OUSELEY, where he was quite ill at last accounts.

The Late Railroad Disaster in Georgia.

NINETEEN PERSONS SUPPOSED TO BE LOST—TWELVE BODIES RECOVERED, ETC.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 1.

Twelve dead bodies were brought from the scene of the railroad catastrophe to this city to-day. There were on the train seven other persons, who are not yet accounted for. The road is washed away at different points, to the extent of forty miles.

The reporter of the *Sun* has returned from the scene of the late disaster, and gives the following names of killed:—

Mr. LEVERETT, and three children, of Rapides Parish, La.

Mrs. SMITH, of Texas.

Two Misses GUY, of Alabama.

Mr. MILLER, engineer.

Mr. BUCKS, fireman.

W. H. SNELL, train-hand.

The bodies have all been recovered, except an infant of Mrs. LEVERETT's.

The race-horse *Meidore* was lost.

The cars fell thirty feet, emptying the passengers into the stream.

The first reports were greatly exaggerated.

Terrific Gas Explosion in Worcester.

A TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING BLOWN TO PIECES—OTHER DAMAGE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 2.

A two-story brick engine house, in this city, was blown up so thoroughly, yesterday afternoon, with all its contents, that not one brick remains upon another. A fire had been made in the engine house the night before, and it is supposed that the gas, which had been smelling strong on the premises for a day or two, had communicated from the main pipe to the cellar, and when it reached the room where the explosion occurred, completely shattered the building to atoms. The large school-house, not twenty feet distant, had its windows on every side almost entirely blown in, and the building itself was otherwise seriously injured. All the neighboring houses suffered in the same way. Bricks, stones and refuse generally flew in every direction. The concussion was perceptibly felt in every part of the city, causing general consternation. The damage will probably be at least $10,000.

Excitement in Troy—Dead Bodies Found.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 2.

Great excitement prevailed in this city this evening, consequent upon the discovery of two dead bodies, one of them partially dissected, in a building in Congress street. A crowd of several hundred persons assembled, and threatened to tear down the buildings. Finally coffins were procured, and the bodies taken away. The room in which they were found was completely gutted.

Condition of the Savannah River.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Dec. 31.

The Savannah River is full now and is still rising. An overflow is imminent.

Fire in Westfield, Mass.

WESTFIELD, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The building owned and occupied by H. R. & J. L. FLEMTON, of No. 62 White-street, New-York, for the manufacture of secretary-bedsteads, was, with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000 in the Ætna office of Hartford. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Troubles in Kansas—Montgomery and Brown to be Brought to Justice—Indian Affairs—Proposed New Territories—Secret Convention of Iron Masters, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The official report relative to the late troubles in Kansas was considered by the Cabinet on Thursday last, when it was determined to adopt a course which should bring MONTGOMERY and BROWN to speedy justice, and orders for that purpose were immediately dispatched to the Marshal of the Territory.

Agent HAWKINS, who was sent by the Government to Texas to investigate the charges against NEIGHBORS, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has returned and in a few days will submit a report showing the charges to have been malicious, and without any foundation.

Dispatches from the Indian Agent in Utah report the Utes, who were suspected of hostile intentions, to be entirely friendly. A band of Utes had committed several murders, but they were outlaws from the tribe, and if taken, would be surrendered to the Agent for punishment.

Mr. NUGENT will probably decline the Superintendency of Indian affairs in California, since the office has been stripped of all patronage.

Senator DOUGLAS is expected here on Tuesday night. Arrangements are made for a grand reception—serenade, fireworks, burning tar-barrels, &c.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The Interior Department has been officially advised and placed in possession of the preliminary terms of the treaty with the Navajo Indians.

Three Delegates engaged, respectively, in promoting the interests of the prospective organized Territories of Arizona, Sierra Nevada and Dacotah, are now in Washington, and a fourth, for a similar purpose, is daily expected from Colona.

The digest of the statistics of manufactures of the seventh census will be transmitted to Congress this week; the results are highly interesting and will tend to facilitate future investigations in reference to that branch of the statistics.

Many of the Congressional absentees have returned, to be in time to resume their public duties on Tuesday.

A secret Convention of iron-masters commences here to-morrow. Ex-Senator COOPER, of Pennsylvania, delivers an address in the evening. It is rumored that a startling and formidable protection movement is about to be inaugurated.

Collision at Sea—Vessels Weather-Bound.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The schooner *Samaria*, from Baltimore, bound to Richmond, came in collision, yesterday, off Hog Island, with the schooner *E. A. Conklin*, of Brooklyn. The *Samaria* was considerably damaged.

There are now lying in the Road, weather-bound, upward of 150 vessels of all classes.

Sailing of the Fulton for New-York.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The steamship *Fulton* having coaled, sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, for New-York.

EDUCATIONAL.

New-Jersey State Teachers' Association.

THIRD DAY.

The Association met at the Lyceum, at 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday morning, President PERKINS in the Chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. BANGLEY. A resolution was offered by Mr. JOHNSON, in favor of reducing school sessions to five hours per day. The resolution was opposed, and finally lost. The Chairman appointed as a Committee on Resolutions Messrs. WIGHT, of New-Brunswick; BOYD, of Burlington; WELSH, of Mercer; and YERRINGTON, of Hudson County.

A letter from Mrs. E. VAIL SMITH was read, in reference to physical training of children in school, especially in regard to the position of the arms folded across the chest, as is very common while sitting at the desk, thus compressing the lungs and inclining the child to lean forward. Mrs. SMITH's remedy is the equally unnatural and objectionable habit of folding the arms on the back. A resolution of thanks was offered by the Rev. Mr. HANCE, which was finally passed. Dr. CONDIT, of Jersey City, favored the position of folding the hands backward, which must necessarily expand the chest, and to a great degree prevent consumption. In regard to girls and women, the Doctor said that it was a pernicious habit with them to wear dresses fitting too closely in the region of the chest. The dress should be easy in front, and fitting closely behind, in order to draw the shoulders backward, thus expanding the chest. Dr. CHASE said that it was a notorious fact that we, as a people, sit in a very unhealthy and inelegant manner, and that the art of position should be taught in the schools. The subject was discussed by several other gentlemen.

The Committee on Teachers' Institutes substituted a report and resolutions, from which we extract the following:

"The experience of the past has fully confirmed the impression of the Committee of the paramount importance of *Teachers' Institutes*, both as a means of improving the qualifications of the teachers of the State, and of awakening in the public mind a deeper and a more intelligent interest in the subject of popular education. The attendance of teachers upon these organizations has been much smaller than the interests of the schools imperatively demand. The reason for this lies chiefly in the fact that many teachers do not understand the motive and objects of Teachers' Institutes, and the community do not appreciate their importance in insuring intelligent and capable teachers for the education of their children.

Appended to the report were the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, it is not only the duty, but it is for the interest of the inhabitants of the School Districts of the State to permit the teachers to attend these institutes without loss of time.

Resolved, That a Standing Committee on Teachers' Institutes be appointed, whose duty it shall be to coöperate with the State Superintendent of Public Schools, prepare and cause to be distributed a circular setting forth the nature and importance of Institutes, and urging the attendance of every teacher; to take measures to secure the appointment, as County Examiners, of those who shall have power, if they deem it advisable, to appoint a State Agent.

Resolved, That the officers of each Institute are hereby requested to furnish to the examiners of their county a series of questions on the subjects presented at the Institute, to be employed in the examination of teachers.

The report and resolutions, after some discussion, were adopted.

The Chairman, Mr. PERKINS, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, That education which comprehends a symmetrical discipline and culture of the whole man, fitting him not only for the duties and responsibilities of this life, but, also, for the fruition of that life to come; *Whereas*, Childhood is the eventful seed-time in their course of probation and preparation;

Whereas, This Association earnestly desires that the blessings of a sound, Christian education should become universally diffused, reaching every child in this commonwealth; and

Whereas, This great work can be accomplished only by thoroughly arousing the public attention and enlisting the coöperation of the whole people. Therefore,

Resolved, That the clergy of this State be most earnestly and respectfully requested to preach each year upon the duties and responsibilities of their people in relation to the cause of popular education.

The preamble and resolutions, together with the subject of Moral Culture and the Reading of the Bible in Public Schools, were discussed by the Rev. Messrs. CHASE, RIDDLE, VAN CLEF, PROTHINGHAM, CAMPBELL, and INGHAM, Mayor GILMORE, Messrs. GOULD, HASBROUK, President PERKINS, and others.

The Association then adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at 2 o'clock, and immediately after Mr. H. L. STUART, of New-York, was announced by the President, and proceeded to make an address of which the following are the principal points:

Mr. STUART said, I did not come before this Association impressed with the idea of being able to impart to greatly enlighten anybody. I come rather, because of my own deficiencies as they are revealed to me in the daily and hourly avocations from which I have even now snatched myself as from a hurrying and resistless tide—deficiencies that might have been less had the Common School system of old Vermont been in my boyhood days all that it might have been. I come before you because of my sympathy and interest in your labors; because I believe that at this moment the State of New-Jersey occupies a position eminently calculated to make her a leader in those educational reforms which are sure to come. This Association, as I understand it, represents popular education as illustrated by Common Schools, in which the great body of the people of the State of New-Jersey are educated.

It has been a common practice with many to stigmatize the patriotic State that sent to the field the "Jersey Blues" in Revolutionary times, as being entirely behind the age. However true this may have been in educational matters, it is true no longer. I have visited your Normal School, standing on the great highway between the two great metropolises of the Continent. I have compared it with our own older Normal School at Albany, and I have no hesitation in making the assertion that in all the elements of vitality and hopeful promise, the New-Jersey State Normal School is much in advance of its elder coëborerer in the great work of making intelligent, earnest, working teachers. An effort is just now being made to develop and organize an improved School System for the State of New-Jersey, to be placed under the direction of a State Board of Education.

The Legislature will have this subject before it during the coming session, and it is because of this movement, and others preliminary to it, that gives your State the prominence to which I have alluded.

On the subject of this proposed organization of the School System, I would throw out a few hints and make a few suggestions.

There are lights and shadows in our educational experience; shoals and quicksands to be avoided, and glorious truths and numerous landmarks and practical results to be arranged and organized, in making a system of education that shall be wisely adapted to the practical needs, and to the symmetrical and healthful development of the bodies, minds and emotional natures of the children—all of the children in the State. My experience has been more immediately confined to the City of New-York; and in regard to what is called a School System there, I would simply remark that it has often been a question very difficult to decide, in whose interests chiefly the schools of the City of New-York are conducted. Ostensibly they are supposed to be designed for the education of the children, and for their benefit; but a closer examination would lead to the impression that they were designed especially to benefit makers and publishers of text-books, whose agents, like the locusts of Egypt, are everywhere found trying to eat up the substance of the school system; also for a class of small politicians who must have something in the shape of office with a show of patronage for contracting or needy friends whose sons and daughters are the material from which teachers by hundred are improvised and crowded upon the schools without the first idea of their duties, or an approach to the intelligent capacity and high moral consciousness essential to a proper education and training of children.

In organizing a School System for the State of New-Jersey, in the outset, I would charge you to beware of the deleterious and impertinent influences above hinted at. Your first consideration should begin with laying the foundation of your educational structure in a Primary School organization adapted to the capacity and wants of all classes of children. This is the point where all school systems have failed; and here you should expend earnest thought, and begin by securing, at whatever cost of time, trouble, and money, the best teachers—those persons possessed of a harmonious organization, who are natural educators, women who intuitively understand the wants and peculiarities of little children, whose voice and manner are the embodiment of cheerfulness, goodness, intelligence and harmony; such women as you would choose to be the mothers or to take charge of your own children—thus throwing around the little child, from the outset of its school life, the most attractive and harmonious influences, and from the start, laying the foundation, broad and deep, of intelligent and wisely directed culture, and a healthy and generous man and womanhood. Music and interesting natural objects, to be followed by a judicious and thorough system of physical training, including the chanting, singly and in classes, of the various sounds that underlie vocalization, so as to efficiently develop and strengthen the organs of articulation, should enter into the initial and preliminary consideration of a primary course of instruction. Appeal to the senses. Let the mind naturally unfold itself, by directing judiciously the attention, so that the little child will be continually making interesting discoveries, apparently on his own account, as older people are supposed to do. Present directly the fewest facts for memorization, and those few no as to arouse the observing and reflective faculties, always bearing in mind that the power to express what we know gracefully and well lies at the foundation of any course of instruction that will be likely to meet the requirements of this practical and stirring age. The want of definiteness in what we know—the almost entire absence of the application of principle to practice in our prevailing methods of education—makes us as a people much less effective than we need be under a wiser arrangement. This wiser arrangement I hope to see inaugurated in the New-Jersey School System that is to be.

In addition to the Primary School, that you make special provision for a sensible, practical education of every daughter in the State. You must educate your girls thoroughly and practically, so that they can take care of themselves—understand the principles and practice of household management, in which I would include a practical knowledge of accounts and of business affairs, with instruction in the principles of mechanics, illustrated by such labor-saving devices as are adapted to the household. It was remarked by Mr. GUERNSEY, that the man or woman who could invent a really useful and efficient washing machine, that should cheaply, quickly and certainly perform its appropriate office in the laundry, would be entitled to the first place in woman's gratitude. In making the wardrobe and washing our dirty linen lie two of the great burdens that have in all ages made women a domestic drudge. In your State Normal School a course of practical instruction is given in every graduate in the principles of mechanics as illustrated by the sewing machine and other machinery and models, teaching the various parts of these labor-saving machines arranged as to give a complete idea of the method of mechanical time-keeping, about which next to nothing is taught or known in our schools.

In conclusion, I would remark that the teacher should have an ideal model or standard of man or woman, toward which he should grave and culture each individual pupil under his care, always remembering that his own influence and example should be an illustration of his ideal.

A great engine of power in the world to-day is the newspaper, and I am glad to be able to say that in your noble State Normal School this powerful auxiliary and element of educational power has not been overlooked, or forgotten. Such journals as the NEW-YORK TIMES, the *Home Journal*, the *Christian Advocate*, the *Independent*, the *Tribune*, the *Knickerbocker*, the *Musical World*, *Life Illustrated*, *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Ladies' Repository*, the *Scientific American*, with several other periodicals, are regularly received and filed in the two reading-rooms of the institution.

In providing for your system of examinations of teachers and schools great care should be taken to make the examiner and the examination something more than a *chronic interrogation point*, as is too commonly the case, under the memorizing process of the public school. To endeavor to determine the capacity of the teacher to impart instruction rather than to be able to ask more questions than a child can answer, should be the aim of the true examiner.

The various questions of current interest and leading articles are read and discussed in daily and weekly conversations, in which teachers and pupils join.

I would say one word in regard to the Bible in Schools. A few evenings since I sat in the Hall of the New-York Board of Education, and listened to a discussion on this agitating subject. Hours were spent in trying how not to do it in an attempt to secure a decisive vote. I would have the Bible, simply and appropriately bound, always in sight on the teacher's desk. I would have its lessons judiciously and reverently read in school. To more fully illustrate my idea of the impression I would have made by the Bible on the minds of little children, I have, at the request of your President, invited "Little ELLA" to give her reading of "My Mother's Bible," she with her mother, Mrs. BURNS, being now present.

Little ELLA came forward, and Mr. S. placed her on the table by his side, and she gave her rendering in a manner that produced a profound sensation.

Mr. JOHNSON followed with an essay, after which the Association adjourned for the evening session, when Professor S. J. SZMOLNICZ, of the Metropolitan Gymnasium and Academy repeated his able address on Physical Education, delivered some time since before the Teachers' Association in New-York. The Hall was crowded, and the address elicited a long and spirited discussion.

The Association passed complimentary resolutions, and adjourned to hold its next meeting at Camden.

Presidential—Democratic Speculations About the Republican Nomination.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, (Administration.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

I have already advised you that the Republicans are in a stew among themselves, on account of Presidential aspirations. The feud is nothing healed, but is growing worse daily. The Seward men are as devoted to the fortunes of their leader as ever, and are not disposed to let his Rochester speech be the death of him. The more the Chase and Greeley portion of the Republicans, and the South Americans bear down on the Great Anti-Slavery Senator, the firmer do they cling to him. If he cannot be the nominee he must control the nomination.

The New-Port Times, Monday, January 2, 1860.

The New Gold Fields of the United States.

Arrival of Governor Packer and Judge Cadwalader.

Description of the Country.

Its Resources and Capabilities.

Extracts from Letters, &c., &c.

Governor Packer and Judge Cadwalader arrived in this city on Saturday last, and on Monday evening addressed a large audience at the Academy of Music, in this city, upon the subject of the Gold Fields of the United States. The Governor was introduced to the audience by Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, and was received with great applause. He spoke for about two hours, and was followed by Judge Cadwalader, who spoke for about one hour. The Governor and Judge have been appointed by the Legislature of this State, a Commission to visit the Gold Fields, and report upon the character of the country, the facilities for working the mines, and the best means of protecting the rights of the miners. They have performed the duty assigned them, and have returned to this city. The Governor has published a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, giving an account of the journey, and a description of the country. We have not room to-day for the whole of this letter, but we shall publish it in our next issue. We extract the following portions, which will be read with interest:

Description of the Country.

The Governor says:

"The Gold Fields of the United States are situated in the Territory of Utah, and in the State of California. The Territory of Utah is bounded on the north by Oregon and Washington Territories, on the east by the Territories of Nebraska and New Mexico, on the south by New Mexico and California, and on the west by California and Nevada. It contains an area of 150,000 square miles, and a population of about 40,000 souls, of whom 30,000 are Mormons, and the remainder Gentiles, or persons who do not belong to the Mormon Church. The Territory is traversed from north to south by a chain of mountains, which are known as the Wahsatch Mountains, and from east to west by the Uintah Mountains. Between these two ranges of mountains lies the valley of the Great Salt Lake, which is about 100 miles in length from north to south, and 30 miles in breadth from east to west. The Great Salt Lake is 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, and is 75 miles long and 30 miles broad. It is fed by the Jordan River, which flows from Utah Lake, and by the Weber, Bear, and Malad Rivers, which flow from the mountains on the east. The Jordan River is navigable for small steamers from the Lake to Utah Lake, a distance of 40 miles. The Great Salt Lake is navigated by steamers and sailing vessels, which ply between the different ports on the Lake and the City of Salt Lake. The Lake contains several islands, which are fertile and well timbered. The largest of these islands is called Antelope Island, and is 15 miles long and 5 miles broad. The water of the Lake is very salt, containing 22 per cent. of salt, and is very buoyant. Persons can float in the water without swimming. The shores of the Lake are low and sandy, and covered with a white efflorescence of salt. The Lake abounds in fish, and in the autumn myriads of wild fowl resort to its shores. The Lake is navigated by steamers and sailing vessels, which ply between the different ports on the Lake and the City of Salt Lake. There are several islands in the Lake

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 15¢ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending for a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Masked Ball.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Hunchback—My Overcoat.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Lucrezia Borgia—Masepa.

BOWERY THEATRE—Captain Kyd—Po-ca-hon-tas—Two Buzzards.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Circus, Hannan's & Co.'s Troupe of Acrobats, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Lavenovsky's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Minstrelsy Entertainments.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barnard's Delineations of Immigrants.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence the Liverpool on Wednesday, Jan. 5, will close at the New-York Post Office at ½ A. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The filibusters have failed again—at least, that portion of them which left Mobile on the schooner *Susan*—not through the interference of either the British or the American naval forces, but through the wreck of their crazy craft. The correspondent of the Associated Press at Belize, Honduras, writes, under date of Dec. 20, that the schooner *Susan* was wrecked on the Glovers, a coral reef situated sixty miles from Belize, on the morning of the 16th. The passengers were saved, but the vessel was a total loss. The commander of the schooner endeavored to charter another vessel to proceed with his passengers, but was unsuccessful. The use of the British war-steamer *Basilisk* was tendered by Governor Seymour, of Belize, to convey them to any Southern port of the United States, notwithstanding their true character was represented to him—he preferring to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation. They accordingly, as we learn from a subsequent dispatch, went on board the *Basilisk*, and arrived at Mobile on Saturday, having been treated on the passage with the greatest courtesy by the British officers. Previous to the reception of the above intelligence, a dispatch from New-Orleans led us to believe that a successful landing of the party had been made. It announced that a schooner had arrived from Rentan, which reported that the *Susan* had landed her passengers at Puerto Cabello, and that they forthwith prepared to cross the country to Leon. *On the strength of this dispatch*, the friends of General Walker in Washington became highly elated, and divulged somewhat more, probably, of the objects of the expedition than they would have been likely to do, had the true state of affairs been known.

The *R. M. steamship America* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, with three days' later European advices, which are quite interesting. Cotton had still further advanced, while Breadstuffs and Provisions continued exceedingly dull. The London Money market on Friday, the 17th, closed flat with a tendency to depression in the Funds. An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 15th, at which a report of the condition of its affairs, pecuniarily, was made. The total receipts of the Company on its capital have been £367,479, and the expenditures £364,046, the balance on hand being £3,449—against which, however, there are various outstanding liabilities. The late Electrician of the Company, Mr. Whitehouse, announced the establishment of another Company, and made proposals for a fusion, but it was decided that while the application to Government for aid was pending, it would be improper to entertain such proposals. The Reform movement was still progressing, and Mr. Bright had addressed meetings at Edinburg and Manchester. The arrests of members of the Phœnix Club in Ireland still continued. Seventeen persons had been arrested in Belfast, in addition to those at Cork, and Government was expected to issue a Special Commission for the trial of the prisoners. The *Constitution*, a paper published at Cork, asserts that the treason was carried much further than was suspected, there being daily and nightly drillings, pikes being manufactured, and arms being imported from America, the use of which was taught. The condition of Italy is represented to be growing more and more serious every day—the impression being general that a political crisis is at hand. The emancipation schemes of the Emperor of Russia were being strenuously opposed by the nobility, among whom a powerful party is said to have been found, entertaining a project for increasing their power and diminishing that of the Emperor. A variety of other interesting intelligence will be found embodied in our dispatch.

The ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of the new Governor took place on Saturday in the Assembly Chamber at the State Capitol. An immense concourse of people were present, hundreds being unable to obtain admission to the room. After the oath of office had been administered, Governor King addressed a congratulatory speech to Governor Morgan, which was responded to by this latter in suitable terms. After the ceremonies of the inauguration, a large number of citizens were received by Governor Morgan in the Executive Chamber.

We have from Washington rumors to the effect that a formidable protection movement is about to be inaugurated by the iron-interest—a secret convention of iron-masters being called, which will assemble to-day at the National Capitol. Ex-Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, is announced to deliver an address before them this evening.

The late troubles and alleged outrage in Kansas engaged the attention of the Cabinet last week—an official report of the occurrences having been received. It was determined to adopt means to bring Montgomery and Brown, the alleged leaders of the predatory bands, to speedy justice, and orders to that effect have been forwarded to the United States Marshal of the Territory. If one-half that is alleged against Brown and Montgomery is true, this action should have been taken a long time ago.

Accounts from Kansas and Nebraska papers, which we copy in this morning's Times, present flattering pictures of the abundance of gold found in the mines of both those Territories. The news has caused no little excitement in that region, and a large emigration will doubtless take place in the Spring to the new diggings.

The first reports of the late railroad disaster in Georgia, on the road between Columbus and Macon, were very much exaggerated, though the actual condition of matters, as we intimated on Saturday, is bad enough. The cars were precipitated a distance of thirty feet into a running stream. Seventeen persons in all, at last accounts, were supposed to have lost their lives, and twelve bodies had been recovered. The road is said to have been washed away, at different points, to the extent of forty miles.

We have news from Jamaica to Dec. 18, by an arrival at this port. The importance of mail communication with the United States had been again suggested by the Governor in a Message to the Legislature. A great deal of injury to property had resulted from heavy rains in the month of November. The Botanic Garden at Bath had been destroyed. The crops, however, were not seriously injured.

The number of disasters to steamers, river-boats and other craft upon the Western rivers during the year 1858 is stated at 205. Twenty-seven of these were burned, there were 27 collisions, 126 struck, sunk on rocks and snagged, or ran into the bank; there were 10 explosions, and the number of lives lost were 346. Aggregate amount of damage, $1,414,500. The marine losses upon American vessels alone for the year 1858 are stated to be about five millions of dollars.

An engine-house, two stories high, built of brick, was blown up by gas on Saturday afternoon, in Worcester, Mass., that scarcely one brick remains in its original place. A large school-house, about twenty feet distant, also had its windows on every side pretty thoroughly smashed, and was otherwise injured. All the neighboring houses suffered somewhat in the same manner. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be a leakage of gas from the main pipe into the cellar, from which it communicated with a fire which had been built on the premises. The entire damage is estimated at $10,000.

Plimpton's Secretary Bedstead Manufactory, at Westfield, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

The City was unusually quiet yesterday. After the fatiguing pleasures of New-Year's day, everybody was disposed to have a literal day of rest. Notwithstanding the whole population of New-York and Brooklyn gave themselves up to a day of enjoyment, and a vast number of drinking houses and refreshment saloons kept open house, and supplied drinks free to all comers, there were very few disturbances, and no rows of a serious nature. Owing to the inattention and general recklessness of such a holiday, New-Year's Day has frequently been marked by a disastrous conflagration; but none occurred this year, and the festivities passed off without any event of an unpleasant character to detract from the pleasures of the occasion. "Calling" was kept up with the old Knickerbocker spirit, the usual receptions were had by the Mayor and public officers, and the greatest decorum appears to have been observed in all quarters.

An immense number of weather-bound vessels of various kinds had been detained from going to sea during the fogs of last week, but the greater part of them got off on Saturday, and the rest of them yesterday. All the Sound boats resumed their regular trips on Saturday.

Our Highways.

We publish to-day a very able and interesting paper on the present condition and prospective importance of our great Canal system, in the shape of a memorial addressed by the Canal Board of this State to Congress, praying that the harbors at Buffalo and Oswego on the Lakes Erie and Ontario may be put into perfect order by the National Government; and that the Canal Board of New-York may be reimbursed for certain monies by them expended upon the harbor of Buffalo in particular. This memorial has been drawn up by the Hon. S. B. Ruggles, of this City, and, as we need hardly say, is a masterpiece in its way, ample in style, fertile of statesmanlike suggestions, strong in argument. Mr. Ruggles makes his facts eloquent, and the whole history of the world converges upon the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego, under the graceful magic of his pen, as naturally as if New-York were indeed the summit and the flower of the world's experience. For us New-Yorkers and for our instruction the grandson of Genghis Khan exchanged the sword for the spade in China, six centuries ago; for us Peter the Great opened the gates of the Lake Ladoga; for us Colbert joined the Gulf of the Garonne with the great inland sea. As a picture of the glorious future that beckons this people onward in the way of honorable enterprise, as a homage to the wisdom that gave us our first impulse in the past, Mr. Ruggles' memorial merits the most careful perusal. That it will persuade Congress to pay us back the sums we have laid out upon the harbor of Buffalo, however, we own we are not so sanguine as for a moment to imagine. Money expended upon a Presidential election in Pennsylvania or elsewhere may not unreasonably be expected to find its way back at some future day to the pockets of its adventurous owners. But when New-York undertook to do at Buffalo what it was the duty of the Union to do not for herself only, but for the nation—she literally cast her bread upon the waters, and she must look to the waters of Lake Erie and the West, alone, for her final repayment.

The general Constitutional question of the duties of the National Government in relation to the Lake ports it is, however, very well to ventilate; and we trust that the power with which Mr. Ruggles has treated this question may attract to it the attention which its importance deserves. It has a larger and wider bearing upon the commercial interests of the country at large than may at first be clearly seen.

That the development of our inland commerce has come, by the force of circumstances, to depend almost absolutely upon the intelligence and scientific economy that shall now be bestowed in the management of our means of internal communication, is a truth that cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind. We have seen our trade grow up and expand with such a splendor of increment during the last ten years, that we have almost begun to believe ourselves absolved from all thought as to the ways and channels along which this prosperous traffic is to move. We regard our Lakes, our Canals, our Railways, as established facts, upon which we may count as surely as upon the very atmosphere we breathe, and on the waters of the oceans themselves. Yet there is not one component part of this great system of our highways which is not menaced with inadequacy to the demands of our commerce from one or another cause perfectly within our control. Look, for instance, at our railways. For the last ten years we have been netting the country over with railway lines, with not one of which can our traffic now afford to dispense. Yet, what is the present condition of these lines? Grave and alarming as the statement is, we are yet compelled to say that there is not a single one of the great arterial lines of railway in this country upon which, under the present conditions of its existence, we can count as a healthy and profitable interest. Within the past few months we have seen the stock of the Illinois Central Road, originally constructed with the most brilliant guarantees of success, suffer a gradual decline of more than 70 per cent in the markets; and we see the same road, in the face of a supposed revival of traffic, forced to cross the Atlantic for a new loan to meet the pressing exigences of the hour. We have seen the magnificent Erie Railway paralyzed in the midst of the prosperity of 1857, virtually anticipating the financial crash of that year. These two corporations, representing a joint capital more than twice as large as that of the old Bank of the United States, are steadily sinking out of the power of any probable traffic to revive them, and maintain a sort of spasmodic existence wholly in virtue of the facilities extended by the Banking interest, which finds itself encumbered with a plethora of capital, and therefore loans from day to day to any borrowers, the money which a single month of genuine mercantile activity would suddenly summon back to its legitimate employments. The condition of these roads is, moreover, but typical of that of the vast majority of our public highways of all sorts at the present moment. While money may be had in abundance at the almost unprecedented rate in this country of 3 *per cent.*, we have the first bonds of this class of property, even of the soundest roads, going a-begging in the market at a heavy depreciation. Nor is there any immediate prospect of improvement before us. For the whole condition of the world's commerce conspires to impose upon 1859 the responsibility and the consequences of the recklessness and ignorance of the years in which everybody thought himself quite safe in building any railroad to run anywhere, on anybody's capital which he could possibly borrow. A sudden European war, conjuring away the effect of the splendid European harvests of the past Summer, might perhaps alleviate the distresses of our public-carriers for a time, by giving us high prices in provisions and enabling our vendors to pay high carriage tolls. But this would not reach the root of the evil, which lies in the original thriftlessness and the subsequent bad policy of our railway financiering. For this, nothing but a radical reformation of the whole interest can atone, and that reformation nothing but a now inevitable crisis seems likely to bring about.

The call of our canals for help upon the National Government is but a symptom of the extent to which ignorantly selfish adventures, and headlong competition, fostered by the speculative passions of thoughtless capitalists, have interfered with the health of our whole system of internal communications. The experience of 1857 rather revealed the gravity than exhausted the virulence of the disorders thus engendered; and whatever Congress may do, or forbear to do, with the harbors of our Lakes, the eloquence of Mr. Ruggles will not be thrown away if it arouses us seriously to take the measure of the justice we have done, and of the opportunities we have afforded, to the natural development of our industry and our production.

The Dangers and Defences of Our City.

There is a portion of the Report of the Secretary of War, made to the President on the 1st of December, and submitted to Congress at the opening of the present Session, possessing peculiar interest to the people of New-York; and which should attract the attention of our citizens, and especially of those officers of our militia to whom, if a war should occur with any formidable European power, will of necessity be entrusted its defence; for it cannot be expected that a regular army, commanded by regular officers, could be maintained in our vicinity, for that purpose. The following extract from the Report is the part we allude to:

"In proportion as our seaports increase in wealth they will increase the incentive which would incline our maritime rivals to resort, in case of war, to a revival upon our shores of the system which they pursued at Sebastopol, Kinburn, Odessa, Sweborg and Bomarsund with such destructive effect.

"In my last report I alluded to the militia as the proper reliance against similar attempts; but much depends upon the maturing and providing for beforehand, at each probable point of attack, of some plan of action which shall enable them to compete on equal terms with the veteran armies of Europe. Our railroads are indeed capable of transporting to the scene of action great bodies of men, but beyond certain limits the very numbers of raw troops become disadvantageous, and 50,000 militia would do better service, if managed so as to profit by the marksmanship and intelligence of the individuals, than 100,000 of the same who should attempt to outmanœuvre a well disciplined regular army.

"For example, we may reasonably apprehend that New-York might be the object of an expedition, which would debark a large army on Long Island; the enemy could then march on Brooklyn, and, if victorious, could either bombard that city and New-York, and destroy the Navy-yard, or exact a heavy contribution. A line of field works around Brooklyn would, however, obviate such a calamity, for it would compensate its defenders for their inferiority in the habit of war; and such a line could be thrown up and armed in a few days.

"It must be considered, however, that the growth of the city has already overspread the positions which the original topography of the vicinity indicated as most advantageous for such a line, and that at the present rate, the only ones which remain available may be found, when the emergency arrives, similarly occupied.

"I, therefore, recommend Congress to take steps to secure the key-points, at least, of the really fine position in question, by reserving a few plots of ground, to be occupied, when the occasion requires, by redoubts.

"Similar views to the above are advanced more elaborately in Memoirs, which have been submitted to this department; among others in one on the defences of New-York, which has been addressed to me by Lieutenant Morrow, of the Engineer Corps, and which I recommend for your consideration. The plan it proposes for the location and combination of the defensive works around Brooklyn appears to be practical and judicious."

The "Memoir" referred to is printed with other documents appended to the Report, and we have also seen a pamphlet copy, printed in September last by order of the Secretary of War, to whom it was addressed. Mr. Morrow, the author of the Memoir, is a First-Lieutenant of Military Engineers in the United States Army; is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and was for some time an Assistant Professor of Engineering at that Institution. He is now engaged in superintending the erection and repair of light-houses on the coast between this City and Boston. Although a young man, he has made his mark as possessing very respectable abilities and attainments, and, certainly, individuality of character and independence. In June, 1857, while acting as an instructor at West Point, at the request of the Board of Visitors he prepared, and submitted for its consideration, his views in relation to contemplated reforms in the systems and courses of instruction then pursued at that School. His hastily written paper received the formal approbation of the Board, and a resolution was unanimously passed requesting its publication with the Report of the Board, and explicitly declaring a concurrence in the opinions therein advanced. His paper is to be found in the documents printed by Congress relating to West Point at the last session of Congress. It is noted for its advocacy of a new programme of instruction, discarding, in a great degree, the old systems of Europe, and substituting in their place what he designates as the *American Art of Engineering and Fortification*. It comprises Indian and frontier warfare, and other systems of attack and defence peculiarly applicable to this country, including also our sea-coast defences. The idea is suggested in his paper of having perfect models made of each of our fortresses, and also topographical models of its vicinage, and that every cadet should be specially instructed as to the theory of the defence of each fortress, with the aid of such models. We regard this suggestion as highly important. Lieut. Morrow seems to think that the study of military engineering at West Point could be made more agreeable to the student, and that he would be more likely to retain any information he may acquire there on such topics, if the lessons he receives were more connected with the history of our own country, and illustrated by the experience of American officers in the wars anterior to the Revolution, in that eight years' struggle, and in the different contests we have since been engaged in, instead of their being taught such art from the antiquated treatises of Vauban, and other European engineers of bye-gone ages, or compilations from them. We are not surprised to learn that the advancing in this young gentleman of such notions, is considered by some to be rather presumptuous, and that he has encountered no little acrimonious feeling for his want of delicacy, and want of modesty in the premises. But it seems that he is not daunted by such opposition, for in January, 1858, he followed up his first assault upon old fogyism, by a letter addressed to Secretary Floyd, "presenting for his consideration a new plan for the fortification of certain points of the seacoast of the United States," which was printed in pamphlet form, by order of the Secretary, and therefore, it may be presumed, with his approbation. We learn, however, that this latter has likewise been characterized as the extremity of effrontery, by some who deem nothing proper unless it is sent through the appropriate "circumlocution office" at Washington, and without the *imprimatur* of the officials in such office.

In the third of his publications, to which we have already alluded, the author suggests that for the defence of Williamsburg, Brooklyn and New-York, a line of redoubts should be constructed extending from Fort Hamilton, on the Narrows, to near the head of the Fly or Flushing Creek. He suggests that this line should be located within cannon shot of the coast, the redoubts to be at a distance of nearly a mile from each other, at eligible points, and that they should be connected by an earthwork *bank to be hereafter thrown up*. The number of redoubts contemplated to be made will not exceed fifteen, and as but little stone will be required in their construction, the cost of each, it is estimated, will not exceed ten thousand dollars. The cost of making the connecting line of each bank and the *fosse* in front of it is not estimated, as it is not contemplated to make such embankment at present, and as it can be readily thrown up when required by an emergency in a few days, by the militia force called out for the defence of the City.

Lieut. Morrow insists that recent experience at Sebastopol and Bomarsund, Kinburn, Sweaborg and elsewhere, in the Old World, has exploded the old notion of the superiority of brick or stone fortifications to earthworks, and especially to resist such attacks as only can be made against this City. Whether this young American engineer will reach the distinction of being the Yankee Todtleben, or not, is perhaps a secondary and unimportant question, upon which there will, doubtless, be great discrepancies of opinion, and we suspect there will be many dissentients as to his being so entitled, particularly among engineers and teachers of the old school. But we cannot commend too strongly to the militia officers of this City and its neighboring towns a careful perusal of his "Memoir."

They should fulfill the duty of bringing to the aid of the Federal Government their best judgments, formed upon deliberate reflection. The idea that the only function of a militia officer is to decorate himself in a gaudy uniform, bedizened with gold or silver tinsel, a chapeau of indescribable shape, adorned with ostrich-feathers, to don jack-boots, with spurs, and then to tie a red sash around his belly, and tie himself to a broad-sword, is ridiculous. The system of defence proposed is founded altogether upon the hypothesis that the militia are to be mainly relied upon to repel invasions and attacks against this City. In connection with this idea we would suggest that to each militia corps of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and New-York, and of their vicinity, should be assigned its appropriate place on such proposed line of defence, at which it may rally on occasion, without the delay of previous designation by "orders," &c.; and also that, to familiarize them with such points, their usual rendezvous, parade and target-firings in time of peace should generally be at those points. The same idea is hinted at in the "Memoir," but not as fully as it should be. This is an important subject, and we should not forget the old and approved maxim, "*In time of peace prepare for war.*"

The New British Minister.

Lord Napier, it appears, is, after all, merely to execute an exchange of positions with a nobleman higher in the diplomatic service of England, as well as in technical rank, than himself. Instead of making way for a youthful Secretary just advanced to the Peerage, like Lord Lyons, Lord Napier succeeds at the Hague one of the most accomplished of English Ministers, the Hon. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, now become, by the death of his father, Lord Dunfermline. The Legations of England in Holland and the United States are of equal diplomatic dignity, while those of our own people who are curious in such matters may gratify themselves with the knowledge that we lose a Scottish Peer only to gain a Peer of Parliament in his place.

Lord Dunfermline, second baron of the title, born in 1804, succeeded to the estates and honors of his father (who was raised to the peerage on retiring from the Speakership of the House of Commons in 1839) but a few months since. He bears a name already well known in American history, through the disastrous campaign of General James Abercrombie against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in the old French war: and is the grandson of the heroic Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the victor of Alexandria and deliverer of Egypt from the arms of France, who deserves even a higher fame as the noble chieftain who refused to execute in Ireland the commands of a fierce and bigoted Ministry during the Irish Rebellion of 1798. The title of Lord Abercrombie, won by the great deeds of this celebrated General, is borne now by the nephew of the present Lord Dunfermline, a boy of 19.

Lord Dunfermline is a Knight Commander of the Bath in the Civil Class, that honor having been conferred upon him for diplomatic services in 1851. He is a diplomatist of recognized ability—a man of family, and in every way a most acceptable representative of the Government which commissions him to replace the present gifted and popular Envoy of England at Washington. There is nothing in his antecedents, or in the character of the position from which Lord Dunfermline comes, to justify the rumor that Lord Napier's recall is to be taken as a token of displeasure with his course in this country on the part of Lord Derby's Cabinet.

The Negroes of Senator Douglas.—The issue in regard to Senator Douglas' slaves has advanced another step toward adjustment. Dr. Brainard, who originally told the story, and who, it was said, gave Mr. Slidell for his authority, has just issued a card denying the complicity of that gentleman, and assuming the entire responsibility. The statement was, it may be remembered, that upon the plantation held by Mr. Douglas as trustee in Mississippi, the negroes were very badly treated—with much less clemency, in fact, than they had been under previous masters. Told at the moment Mr. Douglas was stumping a State of Free-soil proclivities, the slander was calculated to do much mischief. Doubtless it did diminish the number of Douglas representatives. But the canvass is now over. Mr. Slidell repudiates the story, and demands that Brainard shall exonerate him. The latter finds no possible chance for escape. He does what he can. In relieving the Senator from Louisiana of the burden, he takes care to reduce it to nothing before strapping it, where it belongs, upon his own shoulders. It now appears that the most and the worst that Dr. Brainard was ever prepared to say, and that only from common rumor, was, that the negroes in question had been removed from a plantation in North Carolina to that in Mississippi. The rest, except as a faculty of inference not at all uncommon, he had taken for granted. No one had told him the blacks were in a more pitiable condition; but as the plantation life of the slave is understood to be less desirable in Mississippi than in the State whence the Douglas negroes came, it was an easy generalization to say, the latter fared deplorably and were less generously treated than before. Such is the last corrected and revised edition of Dr. Brainard's romance of Southern life. It will now perhaps cease to circulate.

New-Year's Day.

The eyes of old men are not blessed by the sight of so many rainbows in the sky as greeted their early visions of life, and it is very natural, therefore, that *they should complain that New-Year's day is not now* what it used to be; but to the young and the impartial, New-Year's is still the maiest day it ever was. Most certainly it was never observed with more hilarity and joyousness, more generally, and with such a fury for calling, than it was in New-York and Brooklyn on Saturday. It was a day, too, to try the soul of a Mark Tapley, for the streets were ankle-deep with mud, and the heavens wept over the City as if the New-Year were grieving at the prospect before it. All those amiable people who had been hoping it would rain cats and dogs, merely because they wanted a reasonable apology for not calling on their lady friends, were in a state of great glee early in the morning at the dismal prospect for a wet day.

A snow-storm is not unusual on New-Year's day, but a miserable, soaking, pelting rain was a phenomenon which no one was prepared for. It was destructive to the hopes of a million of innocent people whose brilliant anticipations were drowned in the remorseless shower. Ladies contemplated with dismay the prospect of a regiment of muddy boots marching into their parlors, and thought with horror of moist coats and dripping umbrellas. But everybody hoped for the best, and before the hour for calling had arrived, the leaden aspect of the sky began to give indications of the silver-lining on the hither side, and the cerulean beyond: the sullen rain gradually diminished to a fine drizzle, and the parted clouds let in upon us a gleam of sunshine before noon.

The countenance of the City lighted up at once, umbrellas disappeared from the streets, splendid equipages began to rattle through the avenues, Young New-York suddenly emerged into the encouraging sunshine, and a thousand bell-pulls simultaneously commenced a tintabulation, from the High Bridge to the Battery, which did not cease until near midnight.

There was a suggestion made last year that it would be necessary, before another year had passed, to employ the telegraph in sending New-Year calls from one end of the City to the other; but our population has not increased to that extent yet, and the good old custom of calling in person was kept up on Saturday with as much spirit and good-nature as at any time since the days of the old Dutch Burghers. The weather was dubious until after 12 o'clock, when the wind had veered round to the westward, the clouds disappeared, and the rest of the day was as pleasant and cheerful as could be desired.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—*This establishment will* reopen for a brief season of six nights on Thursday. Balfe's opera of the "Bohemian Girl" will be the first production. Picciolomini and Brignoli sustain the principal characters.

Wallack's Theatre.—The "Merchant of Venice" (with Mr. Wallack as *Shylock*) commences its fourth week to-night. The houses have been brilliant, and several novelties in preparation and readiness are postponed.

Laura Keene's.—That pertinacious "American Cousin" of ours is still the attraction here. He has amused the public for eleven consecutive weeks.

Burton's Theatre.—The "Hunchback" will be played here to-night, with Miss Fanny Morant as *Julia*. Mr. Mollenhauer's excellent orchestra is quite an attraction at this house.

Broadway Theatre.—The remarkably fine circus performances at this house come to a close on Saturday next. The best of riders, gymnasts and acrobats are to be seen at the Broadway.

Barnum's Museum.—That astonishingly accomplished troupe of children, the Zavistowski Ballet and Pantomime Company, and Pet Wren Juvenile Comedians, appear here every afternoon and evening.

National Theatre.—Miss Charlotte Cramp-ton, the tragic actress, with her highly trained horses *Alexander* and *Black Eagle*, appears here to-night in the drama of "Mazeppa." The announcement will excite all the curiosity of the frequenters of this establishment. The tragedy of "Lucrezia Borgia" will also be performed.

Bowery Theatre.—Three attractive pieces will be presented here to-night: "Captain Kyd," "Pocahontas" and the "Two Buzzards."

Wood's Minstrels.—A fine programme of Ethiopian minstrelsy, with the piece called "Southern Life" will be performed here to-night.

Campbell's Minstrels.—A splendid and varied bill is provided here to-night, with all the star artists.

Readings.—Mrs. Fanny Kemble will commence a course of Readings on Thursday next. The excessive popularity of the previous series leaves no doubt about the acceptability of the present one.

The New City Government.

The newly elected City officials took possession of their respective offices on New-Year's Day. Mr. John Clancy, County Clerk elect, received the oath from Mr. Richard B. Connolly, the retiring incumbent. Mr. Clancy then administered the oath to his Deputy, Mr. David A. Fowler, who occupied the same position under Mr. Connolly. Mr. John Kelly, the Sheriff elect, and his Deputies, were then sworn in. The new and popular incumbent of the Sheriffalty was greeted and congratulated by a crowd of friends, all of whom were received in the Sheriff's office with great cordiality. Mr. Kelly has carried out the principle of rotation in office, for the purpose of rewarding those friends who supported his election, and contributed to his success. His appointments are as follows:

Counsel—Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel.
Under Sheriff and Deputy—Frederick L. Veltee.
General Deputies—Hugh Crombie, Thomas Dunlap, Hugh Kelly, Aaron B. Lawrence, Joseph Cornell, Bernard Reilly, Henry Dreher, Thomas B. Murphy, Samuel Anderson.
Deputies for Serving Summons—Michael Smith and Robert Sutherland.
Deputies for Striking Jurors—Bradford, Jones, Redmond and McManus.
Keeper of the County Jail—Norman McLeod.
Deputy to Convey Prisoners to Sing Sing—William Dunham.
Deputies to attend Marine Court—Michael Shandley, Wash. Q. Hutton.
Equity Clerk—John J. V. Westervelt.
Auctioneers for Sales in Equity—James M. Miller and Wm. McIlviley.
Accountant—Joel O. Stevens.
Collector—James Watson.

The new Coroners, Messrs. Gamble and O'Keefe and Drs. Schirmer and Jackson, commenced their duties on Saturday. Dr. Schirmer has appointed Dr. Bouton his assistant; Dr. Jackson has appointed Dr. O'Hanlon; Mr. O'Keefe, Dr. Gallagher; and Mr. Gamble, Dr. W. Beach, Jr. The only Coroner re-elected was Mr. Gamble.

Mr. Wadsworth, the new District-Attorney, was sworn in on Saturday, by the Mayor. He has made no changes in his office, but has retained, as his assistant, Mr. John Sherwood, who for some years has most ably performed the duties of his position.

The new Comptroller was sworn in last Thursday, and will take possession of his office to-day. It is understood that he has appointed Wm. Allen, Deputy Comptroller; James Kelly, Receiver of Taxes; Dr. Finch, Auditor; Colonel Joseph C. Pinckney, Clerk of Arrears, and Geo. Pinckney, Book-keeper.

Mr. Brennerhassett, Governor of the Alms-House elect, was sworn into office at the last meeting of the Board. To-day, at noon, both branches of the new Common Council will meet to organize. The Aldermen will probably elect Mr. McGrayson President, and Mr. Valentine Clerk. In the Councilmen, where the Democrats and Republicans are equally divided, Mr. F. J. Otterson is the Republican, and Mr. Connell the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the Board. Mr. McCunnaghan will doubtless be re-elected Clerk. The new Board of Education will not meet until Wednesday.

Hair Dyes.—In reply to a paragraph clipped from some Western paper, Mr. Chevalier publishes in another column, a chemical certificate, disproving the statement that sugar of lead is used in his hair dyes.

Tribune Almanac.—This exceedingly convenient and valuable compendium of political information for 1859 is just issued by H. Greeley & Co. We are indebted to the publishers for a copy.

A Spiritual Infant.—John M. Spear, the apostle of "Self-Development," has been living in a small shanty at Kinderhook, N. Y., for some time, with his spiritual bride, Miss Hinkley. Recently, between the two, in some mysterious way, "a new of man has been made manifest in the flesh," as Spear says, and they look for the time that it is wholly a spiritual development, with nothing natural or material about it. It is noticed, however, that the thing arrives and cries, and does other things peculiar to material babies, and some go so far as to say that it looks like its father.

At Burlington, Vt., on Thursday morning, the thermometer stood at 16° below zero, and at Island Pond, 39°.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Accidents on New-Year's Day.—A child, four years of age, named Gabrielle Lutze, fell, on Saturday, from the fourth story of the house, No. 48 Wyckoff-street, and was taken up dead. A woman, named Hendrina Smith, was run over by a carriage, in Sixth-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, by which her leg was fractured. A sumptuous lamp exploded at No. 727 West Broadway, setting fire to a straw bed and bedding. Engine No. 16 put out the flames. A. Brandt, belonging to Chamber Fifteen, was shot from his hand by the accidental discharge of a pistol, at No. 11 Wyckoff-street. Freeman Sherwood also lost his thumb in a similar way. Both of them were taken to the Hospital. Peter Hays was stunned in the head by the contents of a pistol which he was carelessly drawing from his pocket; and it is only a wonder that many were not injured and even killed by the reckless discharge of fire-arms, on a day that might be more appropriately employed than in wasting gunpowder.

New-Year's Calls at the Mayor's Office.—Mayor Tieman, on Saturday, received his friends at the Mayor's Office, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. His numerous visitors were ushered into his private room by an officer of the Mayor's Squad; they shook Mr. Tieman by the hand and passed out at a different door from that by which they entered. Officer Bosworth, who performed the duties of usher, informed our reporter that between 5,000 and 6,000 people called on the Mayor in the course of the day. Punctually at 2 o'clock the Mayor departed, and those who called after that hour "reckoned without their host."

The Gould Family.—We understand that the members of this family, who were victims of the late fearful tragedy, are all convalescent. Mr. Gould, who was considered most seriously injured, is now pronounced out of danger. He is able to sit up for several hours during the day; but he is not permitted by his medical adviser to converse on exciting subjects. He occasionally alludes to his son, but the conversation is always turned in another direction, as his family and friends carefully avoid any allusion to so dangerous a topic. Mrs. Gould may be reported as quite recovered. The two sons, Edward and Charles, are perfectly well. The servant girl, Jeanna Murphy, who, next to Mr. Gould, was supposed to be in the most alarming condition, was, on Friday last, discharged from the Hospital.

The Harlem Railroad.—The ordinance which passed both Boards of the Common Council a few days ago, giving the Harlem Railroad Company the privilege of running their steam engines and cars to Forty-second-street for a period of thirty years, and also to build an additional double track from their depot up Forty-second-street to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to the Central Park and Seventy-ninth-street, for the accommodation of their City cars for the same period, was on Friday last signed by the Mayor, and has now become a law. All the difficulties in relation to the steam question at Forty-second-street have now been amicably adjusted and permanently settled, between the Harlem-Hill gentlemen and the Harlem Railroad Company.

Movements of Senator Douglas.—A large number of visitors paid their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas on New-Year's Day. During the day the Senator was waited upon by a delegation of prominent Democrats from Wisconsin at present in this City. Among these gentlemen were the Hon. Chas. H. Larrabee, Member of Congress elect, Judge Hand, Ex-Gov. Barstow, Col. Lemuel Ward, the Hon. Jasper Vliet and Mr. Kneer.

Departure of Senator Douglas.—Senator Douglas will leave this City to-day at 3 P. M., from the Battery, for Philadelphia, under the escort of a Committee of one hundred citizens of that city. His friends here will fire one hundred guns on his departure.

Preaching at the National Theatre.—The meeting at the theatre in Chatham-street last evening was not so numerously attended as on previous occasions, the falling off being noticed more particularly in the pit and third tier. The first and second tiers of boxes were occupied by such persons as are usually found in any of the churches upon the Sabbath, and who probably attend for the purpose of sustaining the meeting. The music, to say the "meetin's are good, but they would like to hear it come a little more lively, like they was last Winter," redolent of the social meetings during the revival.

Another Would-be Suicide.—The fates have not been propitious of late to Mayor Rigney, residing at the corner of West and Albany-sts.—a fact due either to himself or somebody else. But whatever the cause, Mayor tried to give his body to the worms on Friday night last, by stabbing himself in the neck. He was taken to the Hospital, where his wound, which is a very dangerous character, was dressed. On Saturday, the surgeons in attendance had not been able to probe with safety the instrument from destruction. The lunatic is a helpless family of several children, who will be cared for by the authorities.

The Central Park.—Though we were blessed yesterday with magnificent weather for the season, few persons took advantage of the bright sunshine to visit the Central Park. The reason was obvious: the roads were rendered almost impassable with mud, and walking, with any degree of comfort, was out of the question. Skating is the Park's principal attraction in the Winter months, but yesterday the ice perceptibly disappeared under the warmth of the noon-day sun.

City Mortality.—The City Inspector's Mortality returns for the week ending January 1, show a total of 400 deaths, being an increase of 55, as compared with the returns of the previous week. The increase last week is principally among the adults. Of the whole number of deceased 118 were under one year of age, and ten came to their death from violent causes.

Police Reports.

Homicide of a Serenader.—Quite a large party of boisterous citizens resolved to signalize the departure of 1858 by a jolly serenade of their neighbors and friends. They accordingly traversed the streets, fiddling and drinking by turns, until the year 1859 had been inaugurated. At length, halting at a lager-bier saloon, in Third-street, near Lewis, where the pent-up spirits of the party must needs have some vent, Patrick Lane, one of their number, got into a difficulty with Daniel Cunningham. Jeremiah E. Rooney interfered and separated the combatants, taking the part of Cunningham. After reaching the street, Rooney and Lane pitched into

year since No. 17 Baxter-street, testified that the prisoner and deceased came into his store about 7 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 30, and conversed with him for some time, when the prisoner asked deceased to treat him; he replied in a rude manner, using contemptuous language, and called Bocquet a dirty animal; without remonstrating with the prisoner, and directed him to leave the premises, which he did; on going out of the door he remarked to deceased that he was an animal, and that no good could be expected from him; the deceased soon after went out also, and witness, opening the door heard him say, "You d—d son of a b—h, you run away;" presently a person came in the store and said to one Rostel who was there that the deceased wanted to see him outside; on going out and placing his arm around deceased he found his head smeared with blood, and on inquiring what was the matter was told by deceased that somebody had stabbed him, but would not say who it was; Rostel soon came back to the store with his hands smeared with blood, saying that deceased had been stabbed ten times. Luigi Lazzabbini testified that he saw De Santos in the basement whither he was conveyed after being stabbed, and that he then told him that the man who stabbed him was Romano. Witness knew of no other person by that name, except the prisoner. John Peterman, Giuseppe Rostel and Policeman Mahon corroborated the general testimony of the previous witnesses. Dr. Shrady, of the New-York Hospital, testified that when deceased was brought to the hospital he had eleven wounds on his person, varying from half an inch to three and a half inches in depth. Five were found on the left shoulder, two in the back near the nape of the neck, and four further down. From a *post-mortem* examination, the Doctor found the surface of the left lung covered with lymph, and in the pleural cavity about a pint of fluid. The ninth rib was fractured about the middle. The prisoner is about 34 years of age, a resident of the Five Points, and a stone-sawyer by occupation.

ALMOST A MURDER IN THE FIRST WARD.—On Saturday evening Michael Callahan indulged freely in liquor, in honor of the exchange of a new year for an old one, and at last became what is vulgarly called "fuddled." In this condition he stepped into a groggery in Rector-street, near West, and ringing his change on the counter, invited the bar-tender to "come down." The latter made some allusion to his customer's already oblivious state, and refused to produce the desired beverage, whereupon Callahan drew a pistol and attempted to shoot him. At the instant of discharge, the weapon was struck up by a bystander, and the ball, missing the bar-tender, struck another man named Hugh Slaner, inflicting a severe wound on his cheek. Slaner had a narrow escape, as the bullet struck him just below the eye, and glanced off from the bone. The injured man was removed to the Hospital, and Callahan was locked up in the First-Ward Station-house.

A GERMAN SHOT AT AND SEVERELY WOUNDED BY AN UNKNOWN PARTY.—Rather a singular occurrence took place about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, in front of a lager-bier saloon in Forty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue. Two young Germans, named Edward and John Henn, with an acquaintance named Couts, called at the saloon mentioned, kept by one Steinenberg, for the purpose of getting some beer. The door was found closed, and on their just going away, when a voice, seeming to issue from an upper window, invited them to come back and allay their thirst. While in the act of doing so, a window-sash was raised and the contents of a musket discharged at the party. The contents of the gun, which proved to consist of pieces of lead-pipe and slugs, took effect on the person of Edward Henn, wounding him dangerously in the face, arms, breast and abdomen. Henn was conveyed to his residence, No. 155 West Thirty-second-street, where some of the slugs were extracted. The perpetrator of this outrage has not yet been arrested.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE.—A man by the name of Patrick Cosgrove, a notorious character from the Fourth Ward, was yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, stabbed in the street by some unknown person, in a row which occurred in the Oregan House, a low groggery kept by Cornelius Egbert at No. 254 Fulton-street. Cosgrove was conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer Meade, and placed under the care of Dr. Quimby, who states that the wound is quite serious, and may endanger life. It seems that Cosgrove and two of his companions, known by the names of "Cockroach" and "Wesley Moon," were carousing together and got into a fight, during which Cosgrove received the wound. He is the same person who, about a year ago, shot a man in a frenzy at Tammany Hall. He afterwards fled to California, and has only returned a short time ago.

THE LATE AFFRAY IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—John Brosnahanen, who was so severely beaten by George Carter, a runner, while gambling with the latter at the Ohio House, at the corner of Washington and Warren streets, on Tuesday last, as reported in the Times, died on Saturday, at his residence, No. 238 Bay-street, Jersey City. It appears that deceased accused Carter of cheating at cards, when the latter made an assault on him, knocked him down, and thrust his knees against his bowels with great force. A subsequent surgical examination showed that the bladder of deceased was ruptured, and that there was an internal hemorrhage. Carter, who was liberated on $2,000 bail by Justice Welsh, at the time of the occurrence, was on Saturday rearrested, taken before the Mayor, and held to await the action of the Coroner.

SOMETHING LIKE A RIOT IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—The police of the Sixteenth Ward were notified, on Saturday afternoon last, that some riotously-disposed persons were assailing the premises in the rear of No. 226 West Seventeenth-street, with a view to enter therein unlawfully and with malice prepense. The officers sent there to preserve the peace were worsted, and an additional force was obliged to be summoned before anything like a fair fight could be thought of. Even then the bruisers handled the police in a style the reverse of gentle, but were finally subdued by a vigorous application of locust. Three of the ringleaders, all brothers Gill, Andrew, John and Matthew by name, were arrested and lodged in the Station-house, where they had leisure to mourn over the results of their riotous propensities.

BURGLARIOUS ROBBERY OF A SHOE STORE.—The boot and shoe store of Samuel Lichtenstein, No. 135 Columbia-street, was entered on the 30th ult. by Stephen Webb, Henry Foster and another man, and robbed of $60 worth of boots, $30 worth of gaiters, $10 in silver coin, and other property amounting in all to about $125. Webb and Foster were yesterday captured by the police and brought before Justice Bankman, Webb had upon his feet at the time a pair of the stolen boots, which were identified by Mr. Lichtenstein as belonging to him. They were both locked up in default of $1,000 bail each.

LOSS OF VALUABLES IN BEEKMAN-STREET.—Some time during Friday evening a cash-box, containing bonds and insurance stocks, mortgages, deeds, notes, &c., together with about $100 in gold and bank notes, belonging to Mr. A. Mataran, of No. 21 Beekman-street, was taken from his premises, and no clue to the missing property has yet been found. Suspicion rests upon one or two persons, but the robbery has not been sufficiently traced to warrant an arrest. As the payment of the notes and transfer of the stocks have been stopped, the documents will prove of no value to the thief.

A BAYONET CHARGE.—Mr. George Dowdell, an Irishman, who resides at No. 206 Mott-street, feeling in a quarrelsome mood on Saturday last, aimed a blow at his step-daughter, Mrs. McAdam, of No. 215 Elizabeth-street, with a bayonet. The weapon entered her eye, inflicting a ghastly wound. Dowdell was apprehended, and conveyed before Justice Bankman, who held him to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.—As usual, the New Year was duly welcomed by the denizens of Brooklyn. All regular business was suspended, and each and every one tried to commence the year satisfactorily to himself, at least. Nothing occurred to put a damper upon this good intention. A careful observer, who had nothing to do but stand on a corner and look after the business of other people, furnishes the following statement, which he professes to believe as reliable as any that is likely to be made: There are about 36,000 houses in the city; 20,000 of these were open for visitors, and were each visited, on an average, by ten persons, making 200,000 visits in all. 150,000 of these visitors drank, on an average, one glass of intoxicating liquors in each house visited—nearly 10,000 quarts in all. This with the other items for the occasion cost each family $10, making a total of $200,000; 20,000 new dresses "for the young ladies," at an average of $10 each, (very low,) $200,000; 100,000 pairs gloves, $60,000; 500 livery stable "turnouts," $5 each, $2,500—are among the prominent expenses of the day. One hundred thousand people at least crossed the different ferries. Though little attention was paid to the recommendation of the Brooklyn Temperance Society, that all families should abstain from furnishing their tables with liquors, only a few intoxicated persons were seen in the streets during the day or evening. The Police made only about 20 arrests, and the city generally was very quiet.

The Rev. H. W. BEECHER kept open house, according to his custom, on New-Year's day, and each person who called, registered his name in the book which is kept from year to year for that purpose. The names registered during the day were one thousand and one, exceeding, by over two hundred, the number of last year.

SALE OF THE PEWS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—To-morrow evening, at 7½ P. M., the sittings in Plymouth Church will be rented for the year 1859. Each pew has a fixed valuation, and the choice of all in the house is offered to the highest bidder. No reservations are made in favor of previous occupants. The ground floor of the church contains 188, and the galleries 110 pews; total, 298. Besides these there are 100 single cane seats, which fold up, one-half of which are let in the same manner as the pews, the other half being reserved for strangers. A row of seats also passes entirely around the gallery wall, which will seat about three hundred, and an upper gallery is also set apart for free seats. The house will seat about three thousand persons. The pews and seats are rented with the understanding that, if not occupied ten minutes before the commencement of the services, the ushers may assign them to strangers. In fact, great liberality has always been shown to strangers who casually visit the church. Every seat was last year rented on the first night of the sale. The premiums and rents amounted to about $15,000. No [illegible] has been towards the erection of the new edifice. The sum required by the Committee is $17,000.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF A MAN IN THE WATER.—The Brooklyn Herald Marine News-Room's Cabin-boy, at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Heath-Watson first discovered the body of a man in the water at the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, Gowanus. The body was brought ashore and soon after was identified as that of Mr. James S. Hyatt, of No. 169 Tenth-street, New-York. It is understood that h[illegible] came to Brooklyn to make calls on Saturday, and by some means, as yet unknown, fell overboard near where found. There is no evidence of violence upon his person and his money and papers were undisturbed. The deceased was some two years ago in the City Inspector's Office. He leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss. An inquest will be held by Coroner Hoxsie to-day.

THE NEW OFFICERS.—The County Officers chosen at the Fall election, took possession of their respective offices on Saturday last. They are as follows: CHAS. F. THOMAS, County Clerk; HOWARD C. CADY, Register; ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate; ALFRED HEDGES, Coroner. GEORGE J. LOTZ was elected Coroner in the county towns, but died soon after the election, and the vacancy has not since been filled. Constable HOXSIE has appointed as his assistants Constables WILLIAMS and CARSON. The names of the appointees in the other departments have been published heretofore.

THIEVES.—Thieves entered the house of ISAAC CARPENTER, on Clinton-street, between Second and Third places, on Saturday night, and carried away clothing and other property valued at $100. A trio of thieves attempted to break into several houses in the Sixth Precinct on Saturday night, but were frightened off by the occupants. Two boys were arrested in the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, for stealing twelve chickens. They were committed to answer.

MASONIC.—St. John's Lodge, No. 1, which meets at No. 190 Myrtle-avenue, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: S. WITCHEFFER, W. M.; AARON MORLEY, S. W.; J. MERION, J. W.; J. WERDEN FOWLER, Secretary; JEFFERSON FOWLER, Treasurer; J. I. JONES, S. D.; F. C. ROCKWELL, J. D.; J. W. NEVINS, Tiler. TRUSTEES—WILLIAM H. BROWNSON, DR. R. R. RICHARDS, THOMAS T. BOLLY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Jan. 3—A. M.

A new chapter opens to-day on the dealings of the New-York Stock Exchange. It is probably destined to be quite as eventful as its predecessor, which has just closed with the year 1858. It would not be surprising if the fluctuations should prove even wider. The year past has been one of liquidation and the gradual recovery of financial confidence. That which is before us may prove one of speculation and the gradual recovery of old prices, such as obtained six years ago, before the great war in Europe, and when the Banks in London and Paris first experienced the plethoric influence of the Gold discoveries. If the world should remain at peace, and trade and commerce be left free in their respective spheres, the chances are that Real Estate and Stocks, as well as mechanical and manufacturing industry, will sensibly feel the upward impulse. The same great accumulations of Gold are all ready for the movement, as in 1852-53, with this marked difference, that the Banks at the four money centres of the United States participate more liberally with London and Paris in this accumulation. Then, too, the steam machinery of commerce, to correspond with its immense increase after the Gold discoveries, and the railway facilities of Trade, coextensive with its enhanced wants and activity, had, on this side the Atlantic, to be furnished. They absorbed capital and credits almost beyond measure. The operation, altogether, was, for three or four years, in compound ratio to the prosecution of our new California mines, while the war between the Western Powers of Europe and Russia, succeeded by repeated failures of the Silk crop of Europe, dissipated or dispersed the Gold and Silver revenues of France and England, more rapidly even than they could be (or were) replaced by the combined production of Australia and the exchanges with the United States and South America. At present none of these causes exist. The mines of both hemispheres remain as prolific as ever; yielding up and transmitting their treasures to New-York and London with the regularity and certainty of time itself. Another year of international peace must, therefore, in the ordinary probabilities of commercial calculation, fairly test, for the first time, as it were, the real effect of these vast discoveries and the circulation of their results at the great money capitals of the world. How far the coming change is likely to be felt through 1859, after a crisis endured and rendered firm, on the value of employment of Money in trade and real estate, and the price of income securities on the Stock Exchange, as well as on the mere speculative temper of that arena, we leave each and every interested reader to judge for himself.

Dating the recovery of Stock values from the close of the year 1857, rather than the earlier evidence of a like state of things after the crisis of October, we find the following changes in the Public Stocks of the several States, which are actively dealt in at the New-York Exchange:

	1857. Dec. 31.	1858. Dec. 31.		1857. Dec 31.	1858. Dec. 31.
Virginias	90	90½	Californias	65½	92
Tennessees	83	95	Ohios	100	108
Missouris	80¼	90¼	N. Carolinas	90	100½
N. Y. 6s	109	115	Georgias	92	102

The course of this department of the active list has been almost steadily to gradual improvement, resulting in an average advance of full ten ₩ cent. By far the heaviest business was in Missouri Sixes, on account of the relative free supply on the Street, and the fact that the issues are not only of more recent date, but depend, for market value, almost exclusively on New-York, while most of the other State Stocks are more or less dealt in, in London. The chances for further prospective advance may be determined by reference to the demand through 1852 and 1853, with less uniform or decided cheapness in Money, when New-Yorks brought 120@121; Ohios, 116; Virginias, 110@111; Tennessees, 106; Californias, par; Georgias, 110, &c.

In the regular and certain Dividend Shares and Mortgages, exclusive of City Bank Stocks, which had already revived from the crisis at or near the beginning of the last year, the following changes occurred:

	1857. Dec. 31.	1858. Dec. 31.		1857. Dec. 31.	1858. Dec. 31.
Panama	94½	123½	N. Y. Central	74	94½
Pacific Mail	67	91	Delaware	107	99
Illinois Cen. 8s	84	87½	Harlem 8rsts	67	89½
Michigan Cen. 8s	94	96	Hudson 8rsts	96	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s	81	90½	Brooklyn 8s	90	103

The fluctuations in Pacific Mail have been the most remarkable, all things considered, of the above list. It sold during the year at 57, or 10 ₩ cent *below* the opening price, and at 108½, or 17½ *above* the closing price. The investment being on 31 Dec. 1857, at 67, has received 26 ₩ cent. in dividends, and could now realize 24 ₩ cent. additional in the advance of price. In 1852, the Stock reached 119 ₩ cent., then paying from 10 to 15 ₩ cent dividends. The course of Panama has, with some occasional fluctuations of 5 @ 8 ₩ cent., been steadily upward, the whole advance being 29 ₩ cent. In 1852, on the mere anticipation of the liberal dividends now regularly paid, and before the work was opened, the Stock sold for 145 per cent. The Stock at present stands at only 117½ ex-January dividend soon to be paid. The advance established in New-York Central is 10½ per cent. The extreme rise, at one time, was to 94½ per cent., (last February,) and the subsequent fall was to 75¼ per cent. In 1853 the stock paying no more than the present established dividend of 8 per cent. a year, sold for 125 per cent. Delaware and Hudson has lost 8 per cent. from the price of Dec., 1857, in consequence of the temporary reduction of dividend to 7 per cent. It fell at the close of 1851 to par, from a similar cause, and subsequently, on the reduction of 8 per cent. dividend, sold up to 136 per cent. In most of the railway mortgages the advance has been from 8 to 12 per cent. The Harlems have gone up 22½ per cent., and are still 15 per cent. below the Hudson firsts. The mortgages of all classes, upon both roads, are secured by the large stock expenditure in addition, as well as by the current traffic. The mortgages are as follows:

	Issue.	Now Held.
Cost of line	$15,500,000	$10,500,000
First mortgage	4,000,000	3,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000	1,000,000
Third mortgage	1,320,000	1,000,000

The fluctuations in the Shares, which have become, in the stricter sense than any of the foregoing, monthly operations, by reason of the suspension of dividends, in whole or in part, have been as follows through the year:

Harlem and Central	74	89 @ 94
Cleveland and Toledo	71½	83 @ 87½
New-York and Erie	17½	37 @ 15 @ 18½
Cleveland and Toledo	41½	55 @ 30 @ 31½
Michigan Southern	19¾	33 @ 19½ @ 23½
Michigan Central	53	65 @ 48 @ 53 @ 61½
New-York and Harlem	6	12 @ 9 @ 11
Hudson River	19	37 @ 20 @ 34
Philadelphia and Reading	34½	46 @ 30½ @ 43

The General Market closed on the eve of the New Year quite firm, and on several descriptions decidedly buoyant. The Commission orders are on the increase, as usual at this season, and as the dividend-paying Stocks, outside the City Banks, Fire Insurance and Avenue Road Shares, (nearly all of which are closely held for investment, and seldom appear in large sums on the Street,) are comparatively limited, the course of prices is strongly upward for State Bonds, choice Railway Mortgages, and Panama, Pacific, Delaware and New-York Central shares. Of nearly all these Mr. LITTLE has been a heavy and consistent buyer for some weeks past, in common with the Commission Brokers, taking up the *time* contracts which are offered for the *Bear* account, as well as the surplus Cash Stock, when tendered at the going rates. Although by no means the only prominent operator for the rise, he seems to have attracted the notice of several of our cotemporaries as *the* leading *Bull*. They ascribe to the very confident manner in which he bids, cash or on time, for stocks which the opposite party have professed all along to be anxious to sell, (because in their opinion either too high or valueless,) the *whole* cause of the present stiffness in the market. We confess we do not see the force of this sort of reasoning, and must believe that too much importance is attached to the purchases of a single jobber, who, we have reason to suppose, finds as many customers, as a seller, either at the Board or across his own counter, as are necessary, in the course of the week, to equalize his cash operations—particularly in the dividend securities. At all events we have not heard that he is a large *borrower* of Money, at Bank, while, on the other hand, he is said to be a pretty free *lender* of Stocks, on the Street, to parties who sell for delivery at a given price what they are not possessed of at any price whatever.

In the Foreign Trade, at the port of New-York, the closing week of the Old Year was marked by a large entry of Foreign Merchandise, as compared with the corresponding week last season. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,250,647, as against $1,303,717 the same week in 1857. As in a few days we expect to be able, on the Custom-house returns for December, to complete our summary of the Foreign Trade for the calendar year, 1858, we omit this morning, our usual comparison, by weeks. In round numbers, we may state, by anticipation, that the entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the whole year, exclusive of Bullion, will show a falling off of something near *sixty-eight millions* in value, of which decrease thirty millions are from Dry Goods alone, as compared with 1857. It will be found, however, that most of the deficit occurred previous to the first of July; the same being included in the general return of the Foreign Trade of the country to the close of the Fiscal Year, June 30, 1858, already presented from the Commerce and Navigation tables of the Treasury Department.

The Bank movement the past week will be averaged by *five* business days, instead of six, on the statement to be made up this afternoon. It will be influenced, though only to a partial extent, on the Specie average by the receipt, on Thursday morning, of $1,494,376 from California, and the disbursement through the week of $899,827 from the Sub-Treasury, over the receipts into that establishment. The Gold exchanges with the interior have not been particularly marked either way, while the export to Europe, including a parcel of Bullion—$70,000—sent to Boston for shipment, is about $250,000. We anticipate a show on the Bank return this afternoon of about $27,000,000, and this on a rising average.

The half-yearly dividends, payable to-day in New-York, and actually provided for, are estimated to amount to $8,000,000, of which $800,000 will be from the Sub-Treasury on account of the Public Debt of the United States. The following are the prominent items of State and Federal disbursement, here and at other points:

Dividends.	Where Payable.	Amount.
Federal Government	New-York Sub-Treasury	$800,000
New-York State	Manhattan Bank	350,000
Missouri	Bank of Commerce	250,000
Ohio	State Agent 25 William-st.	420,000
Virginia	Bank of State New-York	350,000
Virginia	Richmond and London	450,000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	300,000
Kentucky	Bank of America	150,000
Alabama	In London	125,000
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	80,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	30,000
Louisiana	New-York and N. Orleans	90,000
Louisiana	In London	200,000
Maryland	In London and Baltimore	300,000
South Carolina	In London	100,000
Massachusetts	In London	150,000
Illinois	Am. Exchange Bank	350,000
Illinois, (Principal,)	At Springfield	700,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, (Feb. 1,)	900,000
California	At San Francisco	300,000
Total		$6,500,000

In readjusting her public debt, the State of California allowed the whole interest on the old bonds to the 1st January, 1859, and to this extent the first payment now to be made will embrace the value of two half-yearly coupons. A portion of the new bonds, to fund the floating indebtedness, bear broken coupons, payable 1st January, 1859.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE INTEREST COUPONS due on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company will be paid on the 1st of January at the Mercantile Bank.
F. PETTIBONE, Treasurer.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Dated, Jan. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.....FRIDAY, Dec. 31.

By order of Court in the suit of JOEL S. OAKMAN *vs.* FORDYCE HITCHCOCK, Mr. LUDLOW sold No. 47 Roadstreet, about 25.8x83 feet. Bought by plaintiff for $12,715.

Also in the suit of JOHN V. ONDERDONK, one lot southside One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 225 feet west of Seventh-avenue. Bought by plaintiff for $380.

Also one lot south-side Thirty-sixth-street, 250 feet east of Tenth-avenue, in the suit of S. A. VAN WYCK *vs.* ELLEN TAYLOR. Bought by J. B. YOUNG for $2,600. It is hardly necessary to say that a lot unimproved in that locality cannot be worth $2,600, unless there is a gold mine on it. But we report the sale just as it was made.

Mr. LUDLOW also advertised a peremptory sale of a valuable store on Reade-street, to be made to-day, decreed as No. 179, next to the south-west corner of Washington-street, about 22x81 feet. The store covers nearly the entire lot, and rents for $1,600 per annum. Leased till May 1860. The sale was fairly and deliberately made at auction to-day for $17,800—bought by NELSON WELLS. Previous to striking it down, Mr. LUDLOW announced that the sale would be positively made to the highest bidder. After the sale, it transpired that the owner had left private instructions with Mr. LUDLOW not to sell for less than $18,000. Mr. LUDLOW preferred, as he said, to pay the difference ($200) out of his own pocket rather than lend himself to Peter Funking where a "*peremptory* sale" was advertised. The owner of the property was dissatisfied with the sale, and Mr. LUDLOW compounded the difference for something less than $200. If all the Auctioneers would take a similar stand against the short-sighted and despicable business of Peter Funking, private Real Estate Brokers would not monopolize the sale of real estate as they now do, but it would be made at auction as it naturally should be. It is amazing that Auctioneers cannot discover where their interests lie. Truth and fair dealing will be found the best policy.

Messrs. RAYNOR & SLACKMAN report the following sales: One lot 22x100 5 in. on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, 400 feet west of Fifth-avenue; $4,000. One full lot south side of Forty-fifth-street, 370 feet east of Sixth-avenue; $4,000. One lot on the north side of Thirty-second-street, about 320 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25x100, at $2,050. One large lot on the north side of One Hundred and sixth-street, 146 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 28 ft. 6 in. front, 99.9 on the rear, and 101 feet in depth, at $1,200; resold for $1,400. One lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, at ——; resold for $1,000. One lot south side of Forty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $2,500. One lot north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 220 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $1,850. Also one, adjoining the same, east, at $1,800. One lot north side of Seventy-sixth-street, and one in the rear on the south of Seventy-seventh-street, 230 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $1,800 per lot. One lot on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 225 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $1,650. Two lots south side of One Hundred and fifth-street, 60 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $650 per lot.

Markets by Telegraph.
MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 31.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 4,000 bales middling, at 11¼c.; sales of the week, 19,500; receipts do., 37,000 bales. Stock at this port, 140,000. Freights unchanged. SUGARING EXCEEDINGLY steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The sales of COTTON to-day were only 2,500 bales, it being quite generally observed as a holiday. The Fulton's news had no effect on the market, and prices are unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

QUEEN'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine.—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken with great pleasure. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 126 Fourth-avenue. PERKINS, BUSH & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Platt-street.

[Advertisement.]

"POISONOUS HAIR DYES."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Believing from the honorable course which has always been pursued by the Times, that neither its editors nor its publishers would willingly admit a false statement into its columns, and that if, through the inadvertence or the misstatements of malicious parties, an article calculated to do wrong and injure a private individual should chance to creep in, they would cheerfully retract it, I take the liberty to call your attention to a paragraph headed "Poisonous Hair Dyes" which appeared among the editorials of the Times on Friday, the 10th ult.

In that paragraph my Excelsior Hair Dye, on the authority of an alleged report of some remarks made at a meeting of "The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine," is classed with some other dyes said to contain sugar of lead, &c., as deleterious and dangerous. I have no knowledge of the ingredients of the other preparations referred to, but never most positively that my dye contains *no sugar of lead or other poisonous constituent*. This averment would be considered a sufficient refutation of the slander by those who know me, but for the satisfaction of the thousands who are using my dye and the public at large, I have submitted it for test to Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, one of the most careful and accurate analytical chemists now living, and the following is the result of his analysis:

[COPY.]

I hereby certify that I have made a TOXICOUS ANALYSIS of "Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye," and find that *it does not contain any preparation of lead whatever*, nor any other substance that would prove injurious to the health of persons using it in the manner directed for the purpose of dyeing the hair.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1858.

Nothing can be more explicit and positive than the foregoing certificate. I presume that the libel was got up by some interested party in the West, or perhaps nearer home, for the purpose of injuring the sale of an article which, on account of its *innocuous nature* and *superiority as a natural Dye*, is rapidly driving out of the market a host of inferior and *really poisonous* preparations. As the slander is calculated to injure my character and standing in the community, and to occasion me serious pecuniary loss, I confidently rely upon the publication of this letter in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH CRISTADORO.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have saved the lives of thousands of sufferers with dropsy; there is no other medicine so powerful and sure a remedy in this most frightful disease. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1858.

To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting it round the outside and precipitating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,

MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, welts and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and address, my remedy there will be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. A list, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the goods, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE PROOF SAFES.

Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.

STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

The Rau Lustrale or Hair Renovator of JULES HAUEL possesses astonishing virtues in purifying and invigorating the hair; where these have become harsh or diseased from neglect or sickness, is speedily by its use, transferred into lustrous, soft ringlets, and prevented from falling off. The RAU LUSTRALE should find a place in every lady's toilet. Soldby all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 101 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Tribune Almanac for 1859, contains Election Returns of the State of New-York, by Townships and Wards, in addition to Election Returns from all the States holding General Elections in 1858, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for the TRIBUNE ALMANAC. Every politician should have a copy.

CRARY.—At Woodstock, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 30, Mrs. HULDAH E. CRARY.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, W. E., John, and G. D. Crary, and son-in-law, Capt. Jno. E. Barstow, are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, corner of Union av. and Wall-st., Woodstock.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency,
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 638 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Robert M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Grosbart. Also, Fire and burglar-proof Sideboards, Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 193 Beaver-st., one door below Madison-lane.

Rupture cured by March's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Cure for Asthma.
JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.
For sale by BEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 105, 277, 611 and 765 Broadway.

From this date I offer the balance of the Stock of French Pink Cloves at 25 cents per pair, at the Shirt and Clothier depôt, Nos. 97 and 99 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Barbot's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—Price, OFFICE NO. 629 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2525 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent.) No. 136 William-st.

MARRIED.

HOWE—HULL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 30, by the Rev. Mr. Kinsley, Mr. ALBERT E. HOWE to Miss MARIA L. HULL, daughter of Benj. E. Hull, Esq., all of this City.

MAYBRICK—GROVER.—At Boston, on Saturday, Jan. 1, by the Rev. Theodore Parker, AUGUSTUS MAYBRICK, of New-York, and ELLEN GROVER, of Lawrence, Mass.

DIED.

SWARTS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 31, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Aaron Swarts, in the 62d year of her age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Henry Otten, No. 69 Hester, corner Orchard-st.

HASTINGS.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her son, No. 114 West Broadway, Mrs. CATHARINE E. WILLIAMSON, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her son, Garrit D. and Caroline T. Williamson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 30, suddenly, ARCHIBALD WILSON, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 46 Canal-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock.

LELAND.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 1, ANITA AGUILAR, youngest daughter of Francis and Rosalie Leland, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends

The New-York Times, Monday, January 8, 1872

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern built two-story and attic brown stone house, situated on the corner of a wide street, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsland's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c., &c., and is in perfect order, and contains eleven rooms, all well within one year; the grounds are in the house; coach-house, barn, four stalls, carriages and harness complete; also a hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is supplied through the house. The place contains 3¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus. Lawns and all fences furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of fine trees. Terms reasonable. Would exchange for a small farm,

LIFE'S ACTUAL.

THE MODEST VERDICT FAVORS.

CRITICISM OF THE PRESS.

Impressions Incorrect at the Ice Rink's Conclusion.

EXHIBITION AMONG NEWSPAPERS.

THE STAGE AT PRESENT AT WORK.

Confidence Among Dealers Restored.

Gossip Around "Ledger" Centers Responsible for Over the Land.

EDITORS ALL OF ONE MIND.

Mr. Bonner is reaping the full reward of his integrity, enterprise and sagacity. He is a brilliant example of a man who has made a fortune, almost in an instant, by advertising.

Bonner's Ledger is the most successful paper in the country, and has made the largest circulation. The new features now added to it will undoubtedly greatly increase that circulation.

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The Ledger is full of good things from the pens of the ablest writers in the country.

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